

**Second Grade
Theme 4
Selection Test**

Student Name: _____

Date: _____

Phonics and Vocabulary

Read each question and the sentence after it. Then fill in the circle next to the best answer.

1. Which word means the same as **catch** in the sentence below?

The spider waits to catch the insect.

- ☐ A. cool
- ☐ B. trap
- ☐ C. calm
- ☐ D. still

2. Which word makes the most sense in the sentence below?

The spider can change its color from _____ to white.

- ☐ A. croak
- ☐ B. toasted
- ☐ C. slow
- ☐ D. yellow

3. Which word makes the most sense in the sentence below?

The spider grabs the insect when it _____ on the flower.

- ☐ A. stumps
- ☐ B. lands
- ☐ C. blinks
- ☐ D. strings

4. Which word makes the most sense in the sentence below?
Some spiders have _____ who want to eat them.

- ☐ A. greetings
- ☐ B. copies
- ☐ C. enemies
- ☐ D. peaches

5. Which word makes the most sense in the sentence below?
Spiders are _____ because they eat other insects.

- ☐ A. listened
- ☐ B. ordered
- ☐ C. important
- ☐ D. board

6. Which word makes the most sense in the sentence below?
Spiders eat insects that are _____ to plants.

- ☐ A. sparked
- ☐ B. harmful
- ☐ C. started
- ☐ D. sporting

Language and Proofreading

Read the zoo signs below. Circle the mistakes. Each zoo sign contains one spelling error and one punctuation error.

Example: Circle one spelling error and one punctuation error.

STOP!

Please do not tap on the glass? You will bother the animals that are trying to sleep. Thaink You!

1. Circle one spelling error and one punctuation error.

BE SMART!

Please do not throw coins and other objects into the water. They can harm the alligators. Thank You?

2. Circle one spelling error and one punctuation error.

STOP!

Please doo not feed the grizzly bears. They should only eat fish, berries, roots, and grass? Thank You!

Drawing Conclusions

Read the story below. Then read each answer. Fill in the circle next to the best answer.

Proud Dads

In most animal families, the mother does all of the work with the babies. In other animal families, the father helps out.

Sea horses live in salt water. A sea horse dad carries sea horse eggs in his pouch. When the eggs hatch, tiny sea horses swim from his pouch.

A spotted sandpiper is a small bird. The spotted sandpiper dad sits on the nest until the eggs hatch. The dad stays with the babies for three weeks after they are born.

Young red foxes are called pups. The red fox dad shows its pups how to hunt. The dad even plays games with the pups. The games teach the pups how to stay alive.

1. What is this story about?

- ☐ A. birds
- ☐ B. sea animals
- ☐ C. animal dads
- ☐ D. deer

2. Why do spotted sandpiper dads sit on their eggs until they hatch?

- ☐ A. to keep them awake
- ☐ B. to feed them
- ☐ C. to teach them a lesson
- ☐ D. to keep them safe

3. Which animal dads protect their babies from other fish in the salty ocean?

- ☐ A. donkey dads
- ☐ B. sea horse dads
- ☐ C. spotted sandpiper dads
- ☐ D. red fox dads

4. What does a red fox dad teach his pups?

- ☐ A. how to hide in trees
- ☐ B. the rules of a game
- ☐ C. how to swim in salt water
- ☐ D. how to live in a pond

5. Why do you think animal dads are so helpful? Write **one reason** from the story.

Text Organization

Read the story. Then read each question. Fill in the circle next to the best answer.

The Frilled Lizard

A frilled lizard does something most other lizards cannot do. When it is in danger, the lizard stands and faces the animal that wants to eat it. Then it tries to scare the animal away by putting on a scary show.

Luckily, the frilled lizard can put on a scary show with its frill. A frill is a large flap of loose skin on the back of a lizard's neck. Most of the time, the flap lies flat. When the lizard is afraid, it pushes up its frill. The frill looks like a huge collar, so the lizard looks much bigger.

Another part of its scary show is when it opens its mouth very wide and hisses. It might also whip its tail around or stand up on its back legs. This makes the lizard look taller. Sometimes it even runs on two legs.

1. Which part of the story tells the **name** of the story?

- ☐ A. the last paragraph of the story
- ☐ B. the first sentence of a paragraph
- ☐ C. the title
- ☐ D. the last sentence of a paragraph

2. What is the **main idea** of the story?

- ☐ A. The frilled lizard puts on a show to scare animals away.
- ☐ B. The frilled lizard's flap lies flat.
- ☐ C. The frilled lizard lives in the rain forest.
- ☐ D. The frilled lizard eats bugs.

3. What is **one detail** about a lizard's frill?

- ☐ A. It runs on two legs.
- ☐ B. The frill looks like a huge collar.
- ☐ C. It whips its tail around.
- ☐ D. It opens its mouth wide and hisses.

4. Which **detail** describes what happens during a lizard's show?

- ☐ A. The lizard shuts its frill.
- ☐ B. The lizard closes its mouth.
- ☐ C. The lizard stands up on its back legs.
- ☐ D. The lizard spends most of its time in the trees.

5. Write **two details** that support why a Frilled Lizard's show is so scary.

Cause and Effect

Read this story. Then read each question. Fill in the circle next to the best answer.

The Warthog

Warthogs look like cartoons, but they are real animals that live in Africa. Warthogs have many warts on their faces. The warts help protect their faces during fights with other animals.

A warthog sleeps in a burrow. A burrow is a small hole dug in the ground. Whenever it goes into the burrow, the warthog backs in. This allows it to look out the hole for hungry lions and animals that want to eat it. A warthog runs out of its burrow really fast, so that it is ready for animals that are waiting to attack it.

Sometimes a warthog lets a bird stand on its back. The bird eats insect pests that live on the warthog's body. This gives the bird something to eat and helps the warthog stay cleaner.

Warthogs often dig in the dirt. They do this because they eat grasses, roots, berries, and bark. Their digging breaks up the dirt and mixes it with the air. This helps plants grow.

1. Why do warthogs back into their burrows?

- ☐ A. to rid themselves of insects
- ☐ B. to look for food
- ☐ C. to find a new home
- ☐ D. to look out for lions

2. Why do warthogs run out of their burrows really fast?

- ☐ A. because they are being chased
- ☐ B. to get to the next dirt hill first
- ☐ C. to be ready in case of an attack
- ☐ D. because they are hungry

3. What happens when a bird eats insects from a warthog's body?

- ☐ A. The bird gets sick. The warthog gets more warts.
- ☐ B. The bird gets food. The warthog gets rid of pests.
- ☐ C. The bird gets warts. The warthog goes to sleep.
- ☐ D. The bird sings. The warthog digs a hole.

4. What happens when warthogs dig in the dirt? Name **one thing** from the story.

Second Grade Theme 4 Story Selection

Student Name: _____

Date: _____

	Questions	Excellent Progress	Good Progress	Some Progress	Needs Improvement
Phonics/ Vocabulary	(Questions 1-6) 6 points M. C.	6	5-4	3-2	1-0
Language/ Proofreading	(Questions 1-2) 4 points M.C	4	3	2	1-0
Drawing Conclusions	(Questions 1-5) 4 points M. C. 3 points Open Ended	7	6-5	4-3	2-0
Text Organization	(Questions 1-5) 4 points M. C. 3 points Open Ended	7	6-5	4-3	2-0
Cause and Effect	(Questions 1-4) 3 points M.C. 3 points Open Ended	6	5-4	3-2	1-0

Total Score: /30

Open Ended Rubric

Proud Dads

3 points: Answer written as a statement.
1 accurate reason listed.

2 points: Answer written as a statement.
No accurate reasons listed.
--OR--
Answer not written as a statement.
1 accurate reason listed.

1 point: Answer not written as a statement.
0 accurate reasons listed.

0 points: Incomplete or no work shown.

The Frilled Lizard

3 points: Answer written as a statement.
2 accurate details listed.

2 points: Answer written as a statement.
Only 1 accurate detail listed.
--OR--
Answer not written as a statement.
2 accurate details listed.

1 point: Answer written as a statement.
0 accurate details listed.
--OR--
Answer not written as a statement.
Only 1 accurate detail listed.

0 points: Answer not written as a statement.
Details are inaccurate/incomplete or there is no work shown.

The Warthog

3 points: Answer written as a statement.
1 accurate example listed.

2 points: Answer written as a statement.
No accurate examples listed.
--OR--
Answer not written as a statement.
1 accurate example listed.

1 point: Answer not written as a statement.
0 accurate examples listed.

0 points: Incomplete or no work shown.